

KILLED BY A TORNADO

A Furious Windstorm Sweeps Across Texas.

THE CITY OF LAREDO IS IN RUINS.

Enormous Property Damage, Accompanied by Great Loss of Life, in Southern Texas—A Hundred or More Are Injured, but It Is Thought They Will Recover—School and Hospital Wrecked.

Laredo, Texas (Special).—Twenty-one persons were killed and 100 or more injured in Laredo and in New Laredo by a tornado which tore through these cities late Saturday night, crossing the Rio Grande. Rumors of others killed in places outside Laredo lack confirmation. The property damage is large.

The damage wrought at the Laredo Seminary is extensive. Not one of the group of excellent buildings which go to make up that institution escaped damage. The barracks, the primary building, Emery Hall and the chapel were damaged from 50 to 75 per cent.

The escape of the teachers at the institution was narrow, as the walls of some of the buildings which they occupied were demolished. Mrs. Easley, one of the teachers, was rescued by several young cadets, students of the institution, who lowered her by a rope from a second-story. She was severely bruised.

The roof of the Mexican National Hospital building was lifted from the edifice, and it will require much time to repair the building for patients.

A trip through the town fails to show a block that has not suffered from the storm. Trees, fences, telegraph and telephone poles, corrugated roofs, chimneys and walls and debris of all kinds strewn the streets.

The city authorities are at work cleaning away the wreckage of the storm. Linemen are at work endeavoring to straighten out the tangle of wires, and it is believed that within two days the electric light service can be resumed. It is hoped to re-establish telegraphic communication, at least partly, within two days.

Conditions in New Laredo, across the Rio Grande, are similar to those existing on this side. It is not definitely known how many dead or injured there are in New Laredo, but a city officer said there were five dead that he knew of. The five known dead added to the list of dead on this side of the river would bring the number of dead in both cities up to 21 persons.

The storm made its appearance from the southwest in the neighborhood of Lampasas, Mexico, 72 miles from Laredo, and it is reported that great havoc was wrought at Lampasas, although it is not thought that any loss of life resulted. When the storm struck Laredo the huts occupied by the poorer classes were razed; all as the wind increased in force the more substantially constructed buildings were unroofed, and in many cases, were demolished.

Lightning flashed vividly and continuously, adding to the fears of the people. The storm lasted about one hour.

The Mexican National Railroad has temporarily abandoned its service on account of lack of telegraph wires for the dispatching of trains. Physicians are busy attending to the wounded, and it is thought that all the injured will recover. Dr. H. J. Hamilton, of the United States Marine Hospital service, has placed 150 tents with bedding at the disposal of the homeless.

OGDEN SPECIAL TRAIN WRECKED.

Prominent People Narrowly Escape Death—Some Are Injured.

Greenville, S. C. (Special).—While rounding a curve inside the yard limits of the Southern Railroad, at Greenville, and running at the estimated speed of 50 miles an hour, the special Pullman train bearing Robert C. Ogden and 100 members of the Southern Conference on Education crashed into the rear end of a freight train at 7:55 o'clock A. M., killing four persons and injuring a score of others. Nine of Mr. Ogden's guests were killed.

The combustion baggage and club car and two liners, together with the locomotive and a freight car, were piled into a heap, and in an instant fire broke out in the cooking end of the diners. Mr. McKelway, Professor Farnam, Mrs. Farnam, Mrs. Thorp, Dr. Dreher and Robert M. Ogden were eating breakfast in the second diner, which was torn to pieces. The floor collapsed and the passengers were packed up from the track. The seven sleeping cars behind the diners were left intact, but the shock sprung many locks, imprisoning the occupants. Seth Low and Mrs. Low, Dr. McKelway and others were rescued when the doors were smashed open with axes. The passengers in the St. James were quickly removed, but three negroes could not be saved. They breathed the flames and died. When he saw that the crash could not be averted Engineer Hunter, of the Ogden train, applied the emergency brakes and jumped. Practically all of the baggage, said to be valued at \$12,000 was destroyed.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Japan persists in its refusal to allow foreigners to secure any property, mines, mortgages or railways.

In two years at the outside, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be represented by about 250,000 tons of displacement.

Over one-fourth of China's population are slaves. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves, it being cheaper to buy them than to hire them.

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

Domestic.

Miss Mae Wood entered suit in Lincoln, Neb., against Private Secretary Loeb, former Postmaster General Wynne and Miller Martin, a Secret Service employee, asking \$35,000 damages for getting from her by trickery Senator Platt's love letters.

The grand jury returned indictments against 11 members of the executive committee of the Cleveland Retail Coal Dealers' Association for violating the state anti-trust law.

A shortage of \$71,000 has been found in the treasury of Athens county, O. The fund was tampered with during the incumbency of various county treasurers.

A number of aldermen of Grand Rapids, Mich., convicted of being involved in the water works scandal paid the fines imposed on them.

The stock market in New York was completely demoralized, frantic efforts to sell causing a terrific break in all securities.

The legislative committee which has been investigating the gas question in New York has recommended 75-cent gas. United States Senator Bacon, of Georgia, sailed from New York for Europe on the steamer Princess Irene.

Paderewski has cancelled his American engagements and decided to return to Switzerland.

Helen Lord took arsenic in New York on learning that the man she loved was dead.

Mrs. Whelan, 75 years old, a recluse, was found murdered at her home, in New York.

A tablet marking the house No. 63 Prince street, New York city, in which President James Monroe died, in 1831, was unveiled by Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D. C., a descendant of the dead president. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant made an address on "Monroe the Soldier."

After a meeting of the directors of the Washash Railroad Company in New York it was semi-officially announced that the directors of the company would have settled their differences and that Mr. Ramsay will probably remain at the head of the company.

In the United States Circuit Court at Chicago Judge Kohlstaet issued a temporary injunction, returnable May 10, restraining interference with employees taking the places of striking teamsters.

In Louisville, Ky., Bishop McCabe expressed himself in favor of the organic union of the two branches of Methodism.

Fred Foote has been arrested at Beaudette, Minn., on the charge of killing Mayor Gannon, of Spooner, Wis. The killing was the outcome of a town-site feud.

Dr. John McMaster, professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, disapproves of Carnegie's pension fund for college professors.

Paderewski, the pianist, was attacked with neuritis in Canada and has canceled all of his engagements.

Kansas City will be supplied with natural gas at the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

In an address before a committee of ministers in Boston Dr. Washington Gladden again attacked the Rockefeller gift, declaring that the Standard Oil played with stacked cards and loaded dice.

The east wing of the new Clarinda Hospital for the Insane, Iowa, collapsed, carrying seven workmen down with the debris. None of the men was seriously injured.

Dr. Wesley R. Wales, of Cape May, N. J., pleaded not guilty to the charge of fraudulently obtaining money from the First National Bank of New Jersey.

Frank G. Bigelow, the defaulting bank president of Milwaukee, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of over \$2,000,000 and assets estimated at \$1,500,000.

Mrs. Blanche Shaw, the principal witness against a number of officials in Pueblo, Col., has disappeared. It is believed she has been kidnapped.

R. L. Leatherwood and W. A. Denson, young lawyers of Birmingham, Ala., had a pistol duel. A bystander was wounded. Mrs. Josephine L. Noble was acquitted at Flushing, Long Island, of the charge of murdering her husband.

Elijah Johnson, colored, was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of Julius Collins.

Albert T. Spargo shot and killed his wife and himself in Quincy, Mass.

Foreign.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, who is in Morocco to arrange a special commercial treaty between Germany and Morocco, practically states in an interview that Germany does not recognize French influence in Morocco.

A St. Petersburg newspaper says that while sentiment in the United States seems to have favored Japan during the war, the attitude of the American government has been strictly correct.

The business sessions of the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association came to a close in Paris. John Wanamaker and Ambassador Porter made addresses.

The number of British emigrants to the United States in 1904 was nearly double the combined total of the emigrants to all the British colonies.

French Foreign Minister Delcasse received General Porter, the retired United States minister, and his successor, Mr. McCormick.

The Antislavery League of Germany is endeavoring to strike at the causes of duels.

Lord Grimthorpe died at St. Albans, England, at the age of 89.

King Edward arrived in Paris and was cordially received.

The estate of Baron Rekki, near Mitau, Russia, was plundered by armed peasants, and the Baron was assaulted and almost killed.

GEN. FITZ LEE DEAD

Distinguished Soldier and Statesman a Victim of Apoplexy.

HE WAS STRICKEN ON A TRAIN.

Had Been to Boston to Tell of Jamestown Exposition—His Brother, Daniel Lee, Was the Only Near Relative With Him When the End Came—His Notable Career Before and After the Civil War.

Washington, (Special).—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Army, retired, and President of the Jamestown Exposition Company, is dead.

He was stricken with apoplexy at about 2 o'clock Friday morning while on a train en route from Boston to Washington and insisted on being carried to the end of his journey. He reached here at 10 o'clock and was removed to the Providence Hospital, where he died at 11:20 o'clock P. M.

His death came suddenly. At 9 o'clock Major Guy L. Edie, of the Army Medical Staff, who had charge of the case, issued a bulletin stating that General Lee's respiration was 32, his temperature 98.8 and his pulse 112.

Major J. R. Kean, Major Charles F. Mason of the army, and Dr. Hardin were in consultation with Major Edie over the case.

At 11:15 P. M. Drs. Kean and Edie reported that General Lee's condition had taken a turn for the worse. His breathing became difficult and the pulse was not so good. A few minutes later he was dead.

At his bedside when he died were his brother, Daniel Lee, and Dr. Edie and Kean. The end came quite suddenly and was without pain. The dead General was doing fairly well considering the severity of the attack until 10 o'clock, when the change came for the worse.

General Lee was on the Federal express when he was stricken, the train being near a terminal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, in the vicinity of the Harlem river. He first complained of pain about his heart, which was diagnosed, but later he sustained a serious stroke of paralysis, affecting his entire left side. The train was transferred to Jersey City and the Pullman car Ludlow, in which General Lee rode, was brought all the way to Washington.

General Lee was conspicuous as a man among men. He was born November 19, 1835, at Clermont, Fairfax county, Va. He was the son of Commodore Sydney Smith Lee, who was the third son of Gen. Harry Lee, popularly known as "Light Horse Harry Lee." Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was a nephew of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee and followed the fortunes of his distinguished uncle and of his native State in the Civil War, but accepted, as did the former, all the results of the war, and since Appomattox has served Virginia and his country in a number of important official capacities. To him perhaps as much as to any other man may be credited that first reuniting of the North and the South, which existed even before the war with Spain, disproving a favorite theory abroad that the United States of America was a conglomerated nation "held together by a rope of sand."

Twelve killed in mine explosion.

Dangerous Gases in Shaft Became Ignited.

Dubois, Pa. (Special).—Twelve men were killed and one will die as the result of an explosion at the Eleanor shaft, near Big Run. The shaft is located one-and-a-half miles from Big Run, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway, 12 miles south of here. It is in an isolated part of the country. The mine is owned and operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company, and is a comparatively new shaft, having been opened two years ago.

The mine was thought to be free from dangerous gases. The night shift, which there would have been no fatalities. Every man who was in the mine at the time of the explosion except one is reported killed. Three bodies have thus far been recovered. Two of them were brothers named Kirkwood. The men were English speaking and resided at Eleanor, a small mining village two miles from the shaft.

Shot By a Burglar.

Newburg, N. Y. (Special).—Rawdon Foster, a son of William Foster, a prominent manufacturer, awoke early the other morning to find a burglar in his room. Young Foster grappled with the intruder. The burglar placed a revolver close to Foster's head and sent a bullet through his lung. He then jumped from a second-story window and escaped. Foster's condition is serious.

Jealous Man's Crime.

Quincy, Mass. (Special).—Albert T. Spargo shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, and then put a bullet through his own head, with fatal results, at his home in South Quincy. The tragedy is believed to have been caused by jealousy on the part of Spargo, who was a son of Councilman William T. Spargo, of this city. Spargo was 38 years old and his wife was 33.

Skulls Are of White Men.

Victoria, British Columbia (By Cable).—Advices from Quatsino report that an investigation of the cave discovered near there by prospectors, in which 35 skulls were found, tends to show that the bones are evidently those of white men—not Indians. None of the skulls has the high cheek bones peculiar to Indians of that section of the coast. Settlers in the vicinity believe the skulls are probably those of a shipwrecked crew murdered by the Indians in the early days.

MINISTER BOWEN CALLED HOME.

Must Justify His Attack on Secretary Loomis—His Successor.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secretary Taft has received instructions from the President to call Minister Bowen, now at Caracas, to Washington; also to send Mr. Russell, now minister to Colombia, to Caracas, and Mr. Barrett, now minister to Panama, to Colombia. It is stated that if Mr. Bowen's action relative to the charges affecting Assistant Secretary Loomis are not subject to criticism it is the President's purpose to send him as minister to Chili and then probably as ambassador to Brazil.

The cablegram to Minister Bowen, instructing him to report to Washington forthwith, was dispatched by Acting Secretary Loomis. If the Minister is particularly active, he may reach Washington about May 8, the day the President expects to break camp and start homeward. If he misses this steamer, the Minister must wait at least a week for another. Arriving here before the President's return, Mr. Bowen will make his statement to Secretary Taft, who is disposed to deal with the case himself and not permit it to remain open to add to the bulk of important business which will confront the President upon his return to the capital.

Secretary Taft also sent a cablegram to Minister Bowen stating the reasons for his summons to Washington. They are, in brief, first, because Mr. Bowen has filed charges against Mr. Loomis; second, the publication of those charges in the New York Herald; third, Mr. Loomis' complete denial; fourth, Mr. Loomis' countercharge that Mr. Bowen had secured that publication, and fifth, Mr. Loomis' desire to be confronted by Mr. Bowen here.

The Secretary added: "If all goes well, you may return to the diplomatic service." The official admission that there is a possibility of Mr. Bowen's eventually becoming ambassador to Brazil indicates the President's purpose to make a change at Rio. As a matter of fact, David E. Thompson has for sometime past been seeking to effect the transfer from Rio to the City of Mexico.

Mr. Thompson, however, found it necessary to promote Minister Bowen from his place at Peking, and Mexico afforded the only opening among the embassies. So Mr. Bowen was sent to Mexico with the understanding that he should relinquish the place within the year in favor of Mr. Thompson, and, to console the latter for the delay in the realization of his aspiration, the Brazilian ministry was erected into an embassy. Mr. Thompson will, however, in the ordinary course of events, succeed Mr. Conger as ambassador to Mexico sometime next winter at the latest.

The changes announced leave the mission to Chili vacant, even in the event that Mr. Bowen, having satisfied the authorities here that he is blameless in the matter of the circulation of the rumors in the asphalt case, is transferred to Santiago, for that detail will be only temporary, for that detail will be only temporary, for that detail will be only temporary.

CONDITION OF Y. M. C. A.

A Total Membership of 688,000 in Forty Countries.

Paris, (By Cable).—The greetings of King Edward were presented to the World's Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations now in session here, through Lord Kinnaird, one of the vice presidents. Messages were also received from rulers and notable persons in Norway, Italy and other countries. From the Young Woman's Christian Association. The report of the condition of the associations by Prince Bernadotte, second son of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, showed there were 7,661 associations in 40 countries, with a membership of 688,000.

North and South United.

New York (Special).—Cheering under the Stars and Stripes entwined with the old Confederate flag, 320 women of the North and South sang "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" with equal enthusiasm at the annual luncheon of the New York Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Delmonico's. Mrs. Fairbanks, wife of the Vice-President, struck the note of sympathy in saying, "Your organization and the one I hope the honor to represent have helped to hide the scars of the past division of our country, and they have covered the divisions with the flowers of forgetfulness and the garlands of gentle remembrance."

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

At the meeting of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce James H. Hiland, third vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, made a statement regarding railroad rates which specially affect Northwestern traffic.

The State Department received a report from Minister Allen, at Seoul, on the facts of the assault by robbers on Dr. Forsyth, an American missionary doctor, and the efforts to punish the robbers.

The appeal of Chief Naganab, of the Chippewa Indians, of Minnesota, in his case against Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock was docketed in the Supreme Court.

Rear Admiral Bradford's squadron, of the North Atlantic fleet, has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Sigbee's division in Cuban and Dominican waters.

Secretary Taft will, if the President assents, order Minister Bowen, at Caracas, to return immediately to Washington and explain the charges against Secretary Loomis.

James P. Doliver, of Morgantown, W. Va., father of Senator John P. Doliver, of Iowa, died at the latter's residence, on Massachusetts avenue. He was 90 years old.

The French government has designated M. Gueard as the French member of the Board of Consulting Engineers attached to the Isthmian Canal Commission.

ANOTHER CARNEGIE GIFT

\$10,000,000 Fund for the Wornout Professors.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS TRUSTEES.

The Ironmaster's Benefaction in the Interest of Higher Education—Says He Believes This Important Class of People to Be Underpaid—Colleges Have No Means of Providing for Them.

New York, (Special).—A gift of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie to provide annuities for college professors who are not able to continue in active service was announced by Frank A. Vanderlip, vice president of the National City Bank of New York. Professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland will share in the distribution of the income of the fund.

United States Steel Corporation 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds for \$10,000,000 have been transferred to a board of trustees and steps will be taken at once to organize a corporation to receive the donation. Dr. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Mr. Vanderlip have been selected by Mr. Carnegie to obtain data on the subject to be presented at the first meeting of the board of trustees, which will take place on November 15.

Mr. Vanderlip gave out the following letter to the press:

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has transferred to a board of trustees, consisting in the main to presidents of the most important colleges in the United States and Canada, \$10,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. Steel Corporation bonds. The purpose of the trust fund thus created is to provide annuities for college professors in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, who, from old age or other physical disability, are no longer in a position to render the most efficient service.

Steps will at once be taken to organize a corporation to formally receive the bequest. The first meeting of the board of trustees has been called for November 15. In the meantime it is Mr. Carnegie's desire that Dr. Pritchett, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and myself proceed to obtain data from all the institutions concerned for use at the meeting of the trustees. The bonds which Mr. Carnegie has so generously donated have a market value of \$11,000,000, and will produce an annual income of \$500,000.

The corporation which is being formed will be styled "The Carnegie Foundation." Yours very truly,

(Signed) F. A. VANDERLIP.

Mr. Carnegie's letter to the trustees is dated April 18 and is as follows:

I have reached the conclusion that the least rewarded of all the professions is that of the teacher in our higher educational institutions. New York city generously, and very wisely, provides retiring pensions for teachers in her public schools and also for her policemen. Very few, indeed, of our colleges are able to do so. The consequences are grievous. Able men hesitate to adopt teaching as a career, and many old professors whose places should be occupied by younger men cannot be retired. I have, therefore, transferred to you and your successors as trustees \$10,000,000 5 per cent, first mortgage bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, the revenue from which is to provide retiring pensions for the teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in our own country, Canada and Newfoundland under such conditions as you may adopt from time to time. Expert calculation shows that the revenue will be ample for the purpose.

The fund applies to the three classes of institutions named, without regard to race, sex, creed or color. We have, however, to recognize that state and colonial governments which have established, or mainly support, universities, colleges or schools may prefer that their relations should remain exclusively with the state. I cannot, therefore, presume to include them.

There is another class which states do not aid, their constitutions in some cases even forbidding it—viz., sectarian institutions. Many of these established long ago, were truly sectarian, but today are free to all men of all creeds or of none—such are not to be considered sectarian now. Only such as are under control of a sect or required trustees (or to a majority thereof), officers, faculty or students to belong to any specified sect, or which imposes any theological tests, are to be excluded.

Trustees shall hold office for five years and be eligible for re-election. The first trustees shall draw lots for one, two, three, four or five year terms, so that one-fifth shall retire each year. Each institution participating in the fund shall cast one vote for trustees.

The trustees are hereby given full powers to manage the trust in every respect, to fill vacancies of non-executive members, appoint executive committees, employ agents, change securities, and, generally speaking, to do all things necessary in their judgment to insure the most beneficial administration of the funds.

I hope this fund may do much for the cause of higher education and to remove a source of deep and constant anxiety to the poorest paid and yet one of the highest professions.

Gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Gas Wrecks Home.

Newark, N. J. (Special).—An explosion of illuminating gas from a broken pipe wrecked the home of Charles Koch, a machinist, and set fire to the house, causing the death of Koch and probably fatally injury to his wife. While supposed to be temporarily insane Koch broke the pipe in his dining-room, and when Mrs. Koch entered the room with a lighted lamp an hour later there was an explosion which blew off the roof of the house.

AT WORK ON THE CANAL.

An Effective Organization Already Formed—Many Men Employed.

Chicago, (Special).—Speaking of the actual physical work of building the Panama Canal, Mr. John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Commission, said that an organization had already been formed, embodying a total of 8,000 men. Of this number practically 6,000 men are engaged in equipment and construction work, and 2,000 men are engaged in policing the canal zone and in sanitary work and in cleaning up the isthmus. This organization will be rapidly increased and has been increasing at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 men a month.

Of the total number of men employed about 10 per cent, are high-class men from the United States and the rest are mechanics, artisans and laborers that have been brought from the nearby South American and Central American coasts and from the West India islands. There is a demand for men expert in the mechanical trades; for instance, steam-shovel men, draftsmen, railway track fore-men, engineers, carpenters skilled in heavy timber work and in the construction of dredges and bridges.

Should it be decided to change the canal to sea level, Mr. Wallace said it had been estimated that 14 miles of summit cut would be necessary, and this would require 700 steam shovels, about 500 engines and train crews and 15,000 dump carts. The service would necessitate four double-track railways for the removal of the material, which would have to be hauled on an average 15 miles. Approximately 350 miles of construction track would be necessary.

Stockholders of National Lead voted down a resolution to the effect that if ever the preferred stock is retired the price shall not be less than \$140 a share.

many, and the Imperial Government holds itself prepared to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a new commercial treaty with the United States.

The German view, as held at the Foreign Office and at the Ministry of the Interior, is that the United States cannot reasonably expect to share in special benefits given by Germany to certain European states in exchange for other specific tariff reductions. Should the United States have the same advantage without giving anything in return treaty countries could justly complain that they were in effect discriminated against because from them certain things were exacted by bargain which were freely given to the United States. But if the United States desires to take up the general tariff question and arrange a reciprocal agreement Germany will be very glad to do so. Otherwise Germany's new general tariff, which goes into effect March 1, 1906, will be applied to imports from the United States.

The Government in terminating the present modus vivendi has done what the agrarians have steadily asked for since the new commercial treaties were concluded. Public opinion in Germany has also been fully prepared for the Government's act by publications of the Commercial Treaty Association and the Central European Industrial League and articles in the principal financial periodicals written by persons in affiliation with the Ministry of the Interior.

Washington has not yet replied to Germany's proposal.

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CALIFORNIA

Do you want to live where the climate is mild the year round where labor is never oppressed by stress of weather, and animal vitality is never lost by mere conflict with cold?

Do you want to live in a region where the resources varied than in any other equal area in the world, where the diversity of great ranches affords a fine opportunity to get a small farm that will assure you a competence?

Do you want to live where, with a minimum of labor, you can grow profitable crops of grapes and small fruit, oranges, lemons, olives, prunes and almonds, alfalfa and grain, where crops are sure business is good and capital easily finds profitable investment?

Then go to California, where both health and opportunity await your coming.

The Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line

is the most direct route to the Pacific Coast, and there are two fast through trains daily via this line, over the famous double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. One-way Colonist tickets are on sale daily, March 1 to May 15, at the rate of \$33.00 from Chicago, with correspondingly low rates from all points, give you an unusual chance to make the trip.

These tickets are good on daily and personally conducted excursions, on which a double berth in a Pullman tourist sleeping car from Chicago costs only \$7.00. Round-trip tickets are always on sale from all points at reduced rates via the

Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY.

W. B. KNISKERN,
P. T. M. C. & N.-W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.
Please mail free to my address, California booklets, maps and full particulars concerning rates and train service.